

CARNEGIE ADMITS THAT HE RECOMMENDED APPOINTMENT OF KNOX TO THE PRESIDENT

STEEL MASTER IS PLACED UPON GRILL AND PASSES UNCOMFORTABLE AFTERNOON IN TELLING HOW HE ADVISED MCKINLEY TO NAME ATTORNEY GENERAL WHO WAS AT THE TIME COUNSEL FOR HIS STEEL COMPANY AND CONFIDENTIAL ADVISER IN HIS BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Andrew Carnegie was pressed hard today by members of the house committee inquiring into the United States Steel corporation, and admitted that he recommended the appointment of Philander C. Knox, the present secretary of state, as attorney general in McKinley's cabinet in 1897. Knox was one of the general counsellors of the Carnegie Steel company after 1890 when the Sherman anti-trust law was passed. Carnegie also told the committee that he believed that no protective tariff is necessary on steel rails, nor steel products of any kind with the exception of needles, which are not manufactured in this country. He asserted that congress need have no fear of foreign rails flooding the United States, if the tariff be removed.

Is Placed on Rack
The master was given an uncomfortable half hour later in the day by Representative McMillen of Maine. Many questions were asked Carnegie by McMillen regarding Knox's connection with the company and in answer to one, Carnegie said that Knox never told him he was unlawful, or of the existence of the Sherman law, though he was counsel for the company from 1890 to 1900. After questions were propounded to Carnegie on numerous occasions he consulted J. H. Reed, the former partner of Knox who sat beside him. "Mr. Carnegie," said McMillen, "did you recommend to President McKinley after the election of 1897, that same attorney, Philander C. Knox, who left you in blissful ignorance all these years about the effect of the Sherman law, be appointed attorney general of the United States?"

Inquires of Council
"Did I judge?" Carnegie asked, Reed and the latter almost in a whisper and with a smile on his face replied: "Yes, you wrote a letter to the president about Knox's appointment." "Now Mr. Carnegie after ten years experience with that attorney," continued the congressman, "who did not let you know about laws you ought to know about, you recommended him as a proper and fit man for attorney general of the United States?" "Yes, I did," replied Carnegie, "but I object to the form of your question. You ask 'After I experienced I had no experience with Knox so far as the corporation was concerned. Knox had no official relations with me.'"

When asked if he didn't think that government regulation which is recommended is bordering dangerously on socialism, Carnegie declared that socialism had no terrors for him.

Resumes His Testimony.
Andrew Carnegie continuing his testimony before the house steel committee today declared that the day of competition has passed because of the ability of manufacturers to fix and maintain prices. "Men have been en-

abled to sit down and fix prices and maintain them," he said.
"Do you think the situation of today destroys competition?" he was asked. "I certainly do," was the reply.
"You mean the men in big corporations meet somewhere today to fix and maintain prices?"

Still Maintains View.
"I think that is obvious," he said. Carnegie was asked if he agreed today with the views he expressed two years ago, urging government control of corporations and regulation of prices. "Yes, I still adhere to them. I believe the government should regulate the maximum prices."

"Don't you think this an unfortunate condition?" "I think the time has arrived when this is necessary and I point to the interstate commerce commission which brought order, peace and justice out of chaos in the railroad business."

Illustrates His Power.

Carnegie gave the committee several illustrations of his power to get business when he was in the steel market. "Take rails for instance," he said. "I remember once the Union Pacific advertised for 70,000 tons, bids to be opened in Omaha. All my competitors were out there, but I wanted that business, so I walked over to Sidney Dillon, of that road, in New York. I had done the Union Pacific a favor once by getting them a big loan, and they elected me and G. M. Pullman directors. I told Dillon about the bids and said I wanted the business and asked him if Carnegie rails would be satisfactory. He said they were. Then I told him I would give him the lowest price, and he said 'all right, I'd get the business. Now what's the use of anyone fighting against influence like that?'"

Carnegie also related how he once gave C. P. Huntington credit when the latter was hard up. "He was my warm friend and what chance had the paid agent competing with me for Southern Pacific business?"

Knox Does Not Reply.
Secretary Knox tonight declined to comment on Carnegie's testimony in reference to the fact that he, Knox, was appointed attorney general by McKinley on Carnegie's recommendation, however, it was characterized as absurd by an intimate friend of the secretary who spoke in his behalf. He said the recital of the facts surrounding Knox entry into the McKinley cabinet would easily disprove the Carnegie inference and pointed out that McKinley first offered him the portfolio in 1897 when the newspapers devoted much space to the offer and Knox's declination. McKinley's desire to have Knox in his cabinet, he said, was based on a personal friendship of many years.

Tariff Standpatters are Confronted by Alliance

(By Winfield Jones)

Special Correspondent of the Review.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—That another democratic insurgent coalition is in progress at the capitol is indicated by the announcement that the democratic members of the ways and means committee will report a steel bill that follows closely the Cummins steel amendment of last session. The steel schedule will be the first tackled by the democratic house and the bill is practically ready for report. It is learned that although the democrats of the ways and means committee have drawn the bill after their own fashion it is almost identical with the Cummins measure, and that practically the same reductions in the duties on steel are made as were carried in the bill which passed last session, only to be vetoed by the president.

Last Session Legislation.
The Cummins amendment, introduced by Senator Cummins, the Iowa insurgent, was tacked on to the chemical bill when that measure was passed by the upper chamber. When it came back to the house, the chemical bill, with the Cummins amendment attached, was accepted by the democrats and the bill went to the White House.

There it met the veto of President Taft, as did all other tariff-revision bills passed by the democrats and insurgents during the extra session. It is believed that the president will again veto the steel bill unless the democrats of the house are inclined to wait until the tariff board can get around to the steel schedule and make a report on that industry.

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STATEHOOD BY FEBRUARY 1

GLOBE, Jan. 11.—Governor-elect Hunt stated today he expected Arizona to become a state by presidential proclamation February 1, and that he expected to take office that day. He based his prediction on the rapidly with which the canvassing board is completing its labors of counting the vote at the recent election. This work will probably be concluded January 26, and the certified returns sent to Washington immediately, assuring a proclamation by the president by February 1.

NAMES OF OTHERS BROUGHT OUT AT TRIAL OF CONNORS

Witness Gives Names of Six Leaders Parties to Conspiracy

WRECKING CREWS, TOO

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11.—Six labor men, all members of the committee which directed the strike of the structural iron workers in this city last year, were charged today by J. Mansel Parks, the state's witness at the trial of Bert H. Connors, with having been parties to the alleged conspiracy to dynamite the county hall of records. Besides Connors, the others accused by Parks were George Gurney, E. A. Misher, Charles Stevens, now serving two years in San Quentin for assault on a strike-breaker, and the two jointly accused with Connors, A. B. Maple and Ira Bender. Parks declared Connors said he and five others planned the destruction of the county building, and that their meetings were sometimes attended by C. L. Marsh and Logan Delhaven. He testified, however, that Connors told him that he, Maple and Bender were assigned to do the actual work of placing the dynamite.

Tells of "Wrecking Crews"
In addition to this testimony, Parks, on cross-examination, said the strikers sent "wrecking crews" about the city to break the legs of strikebreakers so they would be unable to work. Parks' remark came to a demand by the defense, if at the same time when he knew Connors was a member of the strike committee. He said that Connors was connected with the committee about June 1, 1910, when the "wrecking crew" began to work. He asserted these crews were armed with blackjacks and pieces of gas pipe, and named Connors, De Haven, Mark Stevens, Leo Miles, Fred Reed, J. Z. "Munk", and O'Connor, as members of a "wrecking crew."

The attorneys for Connors asked Parks if he hadn't become angry at Joseph Timmons and other labor leaders for discharging him because while in charge of the strike roll he had added many names to the list and pocketed the proceeds. He made an emphatic denial.

The day was full of arguments between opposing counsel and at one time the jury was excused for nearly an hour while the admissibility of some of Parks' statements was argued.

Present Status of Case

As the case against the "Connors" now stands, the facts adduced are: That Joseph Bishop, the state's star witness, saw Connors take dynamite from the basement of the Labor Temple on the night of September 8, 1910. That Manuel Parks heard Connors say he intended to blow up the hall of records. That Connors was met at the hall of records by a policeman shortly after midnight on the morning of September 9, a few hours before the dynamite was found, and that he attacked the officer, for which he was arrested, but later released. According to facts, others besides Connors and his partners, Bender and Maple, knew of the alleged conspiracy to destroy the county building, and a photographic copy of a letter written by Connors to George Gurney, an official of the labor union, in which Connors asked Gurney for money so "he could beat it," as "they were after him." Bishop and Parks both admitted they were detectives in the employ of the county prosecutor's office when they labored with Connors, Bender, Maple and others. The defense claims the testimony of these men is worthless, "as they were paid to find what they found."

DEMOCRATS IN QUANDARY

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—With two aspirants for the presidential nomination, Speaker Champ Clark and ex-Governor Joseph W. Folk, the Missouri democratic convention soon to be held is certain to develop into a bitter contest unless one or the other of the candidates withdraws. The situation will be discussed tomorrow when the State committee meets to select the place for the state convention.



BURNS COMMENDED KIDNAPING CHARGES DISMISSED AT ONCE

Court Says Apologies Are Due to Detective for Indictment

INVESTIGATION IS ON

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 11.—The charge against Detective Burns for having "rendered a great service to his country," Wm. J. Burns, the detective, was today released from the charge of having kidnaped John J. McNamara, the confessed dynamiter. All charges in the indictment against Burns for having captured the labor leader in April and having him taken to California for trial were held null and void.

Apologies are Due
"I and this court had anything to do with the arrest of Burns in this instance. I should certainly now tender him an apology," said Federal Judge A. B. Anderson in dismissing the indictment brought by the county grand jury, under which the detective had been held in \$10,000 bail. The court held that when Burns and James Hovick, the Los Angeles detective, arrested McNamara on the requisition of the governor of California, they acted legally under the federal statutes, and any conflict in the state law with the federal law, which made it possible to bring the indictment, was not constitutionally valid.

The court said, delegated to governors of states the power of honoring requisitions for fugitives of justice, and the Indiana legislature had no legal right to take this power from the governor and add it to the duties of a county judge. The indictment against Burns and Hovick had alleged that McNamara was denied his right to reside extrajudicially in the courts. Judge Anderson indicated that if Hovick also were indicted and petitioned for release, it would be granted.

Burns Makes Statement
"Burns, in a statement, said, 'Ever since my arrest I have contended there was no jurisdiction in prosecuting me. Then I repeatedly asked for a prompt trial, but this was denied by county authorities. At the time I regarded it as an attempt to hamper my activities in Los Angeles.'"

"I am still working on this dynamite conspiracy, and constantly turning up more evidence. I am asserting everywhere that organized labor will not be injured by the present proceedings, for it will be a benefit to labor to have it purged of corrupt political leaders."

It is understood that any prosecutions that may result from the present federal grand jury investigation of the dynamite conspiracy, will be heard before Judge Anderson. About a dozen witnesses, some from Chicago, were before the grand jury today, including Aloys Silverman, a former saloon keeper, whose McNamara is said to have met other in reference to places that were to be blown up.

TAKES FURTHER EVIDENCE

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11.—Arthur L. Veitch, assistant district attorney, left today for Indianapolis, taking with him a bundle of the McNamara evidence, which he will turn over to the federal grand jury of that city.

WEATHER FORECAST

Arizona: Generally fair, Friday and Saturday.

ANOTHER COLD WAVE EXPECTED

Temperature Drops Once More and Middle West Suffering Is Resumed

TRAINS ABANDONED

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Another descent in the thermometer in the central states is predicted tonight by the government weather bureau, which added that no relief is in sight. Local snow flurries are promised, and a blinding snow has blown about Chicago and other places most of today. Bismarck, N. D., has wrested the low mark from Medicine Hat with 22 below at seven tonight, two degrees colder than her rival, Helena, Mont. There was 25 below, Omaha, 14, St. Louis zero, Marquette, Mich., 10 below, Detroit 5 above, Denver 4 above, and Salt Lake 32 above. There was a drop to 10 below in Chicago, and a corresponding decrease elsewhere in this district was predicted tonight.

COLD FURTHER SOUTH

Suffering intense in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.—With temperature the lowest this winter, snow falling and forty-five mile wind blowing from the northwest, Kansas, southern Missouri and northern Oklahoma suffered severely tonight, and temperatures range from ten to four below.

Trains in all directions are many hours late. At eight o'clock tonight the mercury here was eight below. The snow fall is heaviest in Kansas. Announcement is made that the University of Kansas will be closed until the weather has moderated.

Railroad Traffic Ceases

Topok reported that both the Rock Island and Santa Fe have stopped overland trains from the west at terminals, and have abandoned attempts to bring trains through until conditions improve. The Union Pacific has been forced to abandon all schedules.

Appeals for aid are pouring in from all towns without railroad service. A shortage of fuel is reported in many places. At Beaver, Okla., the county offices are closed, and the supply of coal distributed among the citizens. Five thousand are in need here, and the commissioners today decided to draw on the city's emergency fund to supply the poor.

NO CHANGES

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 11.—The club owners and officials of the Wisconsin Illinois baseball league rounded up at the Hotel Pfister today for their annual meeting. The league last year did not come up to expectations of some of the magnates from a financial standpoint and for some time rumors have been current of possible changes in the circuit. A new man for president in place of Charles Moll also has been discussed. Statements made by several of the owners before the meeting began behind closed doors this afternoon indicated, however, that the league is likely to be the same as last year with the circuit unchanged and that in all probability Moll will be selected to pilot the organization for at least another year.

GOOD ROADS CONFERENCE

PUEBLO, Colo., Jan. 11.—The use of convict labor in road building is the chief topic scheduled for discussion at the second annual meeting of the Colorado Good Roads conference, which opened here today with a good attendance. The gathering will continue in session over tomorrow.

INSURGENTS MEET DEFEAT TWICE IN DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Attempt to Over-ride the Authority of Mann Is Voted Down

REFUSE APPOINTMENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Republican insurgents met defeat in the house today, in an attempt to upset Representative Mann's power to name all republican candidates for places on the house committee. Led by Representative Norris, of Nebraska, who waged the great rules fight in the previous congress, the insurgents tried to set aside Mann's nomination of Philip B. Campbell, of Kansas, regular, to succeed the late E. H. Madison, insurgent, on the committee of rules, and nominate in his place Victor Murdock, an insurgent. This was opposed by both democratic and republican leaders, and the insurgents were beaten 167 to 107.

Underwood Aids Mann

The nomination of Murdock by Norris came after the nomination of Campbell by Democratic Leader Underwood, who informed the house that Campbell's name was presented to him by Mann. Underwood exhorted the democrats to uphold the republican leader, whom the republican caucus had empowered to select committee members for the republican side. Norris attacked both the caucus method of selecting committees, and the right of either party to prevent open nominations on the floor.

Underwood declared nominations from the floor would completely destroy the balance of committees, and that authority of some one to pass on appointments must be recognized. Notwithstanding this attitude of their resigning, many democrats voted with the insurgents. Following the defeat of Murdock for the committee place, the house elected Campbell, and the insurgent representation on the rules committee is thus reduced to one, Lenroot, of Wisconsin.

Second Defeat Follows

Norris followed his first defeat with a resolution for the appointment of Representative Warburton, of Washington, insurgent, as a member of the special investigation committee of which the late Representative Madison was a member. This resolution was tabled on motion of Underwood, 167 to 21. The insurgents could not muster enough votes to force a roll call on the question.

AMBASSADOR BACON RESIGNS

No Political Reasons Occasion His Action

PARIS, Jan. 11.—American Ambassador to France Bacon resigned today. He refrained from making his resignation public, as he desired the first announcement to come from Harvard University, which yesterday chose him to be a fellow, in place of the late Judge Lowell. He said, however, he wished his friends to know there are no ulterior motives for his resignation. "My relations with the president are most cordial and friendly," he said.

TWO MURDERERS SENTENCED

Glouce Criminals Receive Fourteen Years and Life

GLOBE, Jan. 11.—James Welsh, who shot and killed George Ross in a saloon at Miami, near here, was found guilty today and sentenced to fourteen years at Florence. Louis Rodriguez, who shot and killed Jesus Flores, at Winkelman, was also found guilty, and was sentenced to life imprisonment at Florence.

STORY IN POLITICS IS REHEARSED

Lorimer Tells of Many Early Experiences He Had in Illinois Affairs

WINS OPPOSITION OF NEWSPAPERS

Never Forgiven for the Past and Present Is Only One Result

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Lorimer told the story of his early life politics to the senate investigating committee, and at length told of his differences with some Chicago newspaper publishers.

The opposition to H. H. Kohlman, he testified, began in the Minneapolis convention which renominated Benjamin Harrison. "I was a Blaine man, and began to organize the Illinois delegation for him," he said. "Kohlman sent one of his men to tell me he had no objections if I voted for Blaine myself, but I must stop working to split the Illinois delegation, or he would put me out of public life. I went on just the same. 'Did you ever talk to Kohlman about driving you out of the party?' asked Kern.

"I don't think I ever talked to him in my life," replied Lorimer, but what happened afterwards verified what he said. A newspaper story came out that 12 stolen half a million from the Chicago water department. Expert bookkeepers reported that I'd turned in every cent I collected. About four lines were printed to that effect, and the impression was left with many people that I'd stolen the money."

Has Other Difficulties

Differences with the late Joseph Medill, owner of the Tribune, he testified, began when Medill was said to have been a candidate for the U. S. senate. "It was about 1895 when he sent for me, and I told him it would be impossible to elect him. I told him I could not support him, as many of my friends were pledged to Col. L. M. Davis. Davis later released them, and requested them to support Medill, but the latter withdrew before the conference adjourned, and from that time on his attacks on men who had hesitated, but were willing to support him, were bitter. He never indicated what his grievance was, and never connected his attacks with his candidacy, but they came regularly."

"Did the Tribune ever support you?" asked Kern. "It did once, and said I was unfit for the office, but it was no time for republicans to quarrel, and that I had better be elected with the rest. They have opposed me constantly since 1895."

MARKET SELLS OFF ON WASHINGTON NEWS

Steel Trust Investigation Affects Prices of All Stocks

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Leading speculative stocks were under pressure again today, and prices fell. Union Pacific was once more the center of the bear attack, and its recovery of yesterday was cancelled by a two point loss. Reading, too, was weak, and fell two points. Southern and Canadian Pacific, St. Paul, Copper and Steel were under pressure all day. News from Washington, regarding the Stanley steel investigation, counted as a factor in unsettling the market. The vigor with which the inquiry is being pursued disheartened speculation.

London bid 4 1/2 for loans over the end of the month, against four yesterday. Many local banks placed foreign loans, as the local rates for the same time are but three per cent. Money receipts from the interior are large enough to indicate another gain in the report this week.

IDAHO HARDWARE DEALERS

BOISE, Ida., Jan. 11.—Many prominent representatives of the retail hardware trade were in attendance today at the opening of the annual convention of the Idaho Hardware association. Discussion of trade questions will keep the members busy until the end of the week.

COLD STOPS SHIPMENTS

POMONA, Jan. 11.—Because of the cold weather sweeping over the east, shipments of oranges from this district are stopped, and the railroads are now storing the fruit in roundhouses.